## REMODELLING TURKEY.

THE CONTEST AT THE CONGRESS. MINISTER WADDINGTON ACTING IN A MEDIATORY CAPACITY ON THE BULGARIAN QUESTION-BEA CONSFIELD MAKES FURTHER DEMANDS ON EUS-SIA, BUT GAINS NOTHING-DISAPPOINTMENT IN ENGLAND-THE BALKAN DEFENCES VALUELESS

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Paris, June 28 .- Whoever else is dissatisfied with what is going on in Berlin, the French are delighted with their share of it. They were delighted when they heard that M. Waddington had been civilly received. The Republicans expressed themselves almost too warmly on this point. See, cried they, how Republican France makes herself respected: with what ceremony her Plenipotentiaries are welcomed, and with what eagerness their alliance is solicited. Surely it could not have been supposed that Prince Bismarck would shut his door in M. Waddington's face, or that Lord Beaconsfield would omit any demonstration of politeness which might win him a vote at a pinch? But the truth is that France has played a subordinate part in European questions since 1870, and cannot contain her joy at regaining, in appearance at least, her old footing. It is also true that the French Monarchists are always declaring that France will be cold-shouldered at all the courts of Europe so long as she is Republican; and the Republicans rejoice in proving their royalist opponents once more unpatriotic and wrong. It does appear, moreover, that the French have scored a point this week, which, from a purely patriotic point of view, they may call a diplomatic success. M. Waddington has been acting as mediator between Russia and England, and his mediation has been accepted.

When the Anglo-Russian agreement had been made public, it became certain that Lord Beaconsfield would attempt some fresh stroke to neutralize the effect of that publication. Under the agreement. England and Russia ought to have supported each other at the Congress, and no doubt would have done so but for the revelation which upset Lord Beaconsfield's plans. All through this business there has been one, and but one, key to his conduct. His Eastern policy had always to be judged, not by its influence on the East, but by its influence on England. The Salisbury-Schouvaloff bargain disgusted his own party, especially that section of it which is really sincere and really in earnest about Eastern matters. It was necessary to regain their confidence, and the readiest way to regain it was to oppose Russia once more. Hence the undden demand that Southern Bulgaria should have a defensible frontier, and the Turks be allowed to fortify and garrison the passes of the Balkans.

I am sary I was not in London this week. It would have been pleasant to hear the shouts of exultation with which the "Jingoes" of every class greeted the story told them on Monday of Lord Beaconsfield's fresh triumph on this Balkan question. It is always pleasant to witness the joy of ingenuous youth. Yet it would not have been a source of positive anguish to behold the faces over which doubts began to steal on Tuesday, or the atter rout and discomfiture which overtook the whole body by Wednesday. It is the misfortune of the "Jingoes" to have one newspaper with an awkward habit of telling truth, whenever truth can be told in an exasperating form. They wake up and are assured in the morning jourhals that the great question at issue between Rusria and England has been disposed of in favor of England, "thanks to the determined attitude of the English Premier." With swelling bosoms they read that " when the protocols of the last few days are enblished, the record will be found to contain a tale of noble resolve and glorious success." They are old that " Turkey is to have an impregnable fronher for the defence of her Northern provinces, and Russia renounces all hope of pushing on to the Ægean seaboard." The success is glorious. The neans by which it was obtained are not less glofious. "The English programme was laid down in dear and explicit terms, and it was for Russia to neet it with a simple Yes or No;" and down with a threat, addressed by Lord Beaconsfield to Prince Gortschakoff, and repeated to Prince Bismarck, that unless the English lemands were conceded on Saturday, he should quit Berlin on Monday. All this and more than this the Beaconsheld organs sang on Monday morning. When evening came, doubts came. The Pall Mall Gazette, whatever else may be said of it, is nobody's organ. It has a set of ideas and a line of policy for which it cares more than it cares for any set of men It doubted the accuracy of the morning's news. It was inclined to believe that the English ultimatum morning brought some reluctant confirmation of this un welcome croaking. On Tuesday evening, it became necessary to say that there is no evidence of the complete surrender which was supposed to have been wrung, by British firmness alone, from the Czar. By Wednesday "enough is known to assure us that the honors of the diplomatic contest are still Count Schouvaloff's," The morning papers meautime were day by day diminshing the volume of their hosannahs and pæans On Thursday evening the "glorious success" is reduced to this: "that the Turks are allowed a Roumelian frontier so ingeniously drawn as to h incapable of defence; and they are permitted to garrison its forts in much the same way as a bird garrisons a trap." The Sandjak of Sophia is definto Bulgaria; and the loss of Sophia reduces the defensible value of the Balkans to a nullity. The Schipka, the Hanikoi, and the other formidable passes of the Balkan range need never be forced by an enemy who is in possession of the easy road that stretches across the lower hills to the west, amid which nestles the dirty but priceless town of Sophia. The Russians bad said neither yes nor no to Lord Beaconsfield's ultimatum; but yes and no. They had given way, as before, in form, and held fast to the substance. They have given the Sultan an impregnable line of defence, which they will never need to attack. They have permitted him to mass his troops in fortresses where they will be useless, and they forbid bim to keep a single soldier in Southern Bulgaria, which is to be exclusively occupied by local militia. But they have no objection to Southern Bulgaria being named Eastern Roumelia, since that pleases Lord Beaconsfield. His lordship has a faith in names. He thinks Turkey will be protected by calling this new province Eastern Roumelia, much as he thought-and said in Parliament-that India would be protected by calling the Queen an Empress.

This is the "compromise" which has come of M. Waddington's mediation-mediation which gives rise to such loud crowing pride in the patriotic Frenchman. Yet a French paper, Le Temps, an able, moderate paper, strongly pro-Turkish, says that this abandonment of Sophia by the Congress is beyond question the most signal advantage which Russian diplomacy has yet ob-tained at Berlin; that the whole Bulgarian question binged on that. Its importance is not merely military, but political and commercial. Io is interesting to see what a distinguished French geographer, M. Elisée Reclus, says of it in his great work.

"The upper valley of the Isker and the basin of Sophia may be considered the true geographical centre of European Turkey. Sophia is the exact point at which the lower Danube road along the valley of the Isker, the Servian road by the Morava, the Thracian and Macedonian roads by the Maritza and the Strymon all converge through the easiest passes. Therefore it was that the first Constantine, struck by the great advantages which Sardica, the Sophia of our days, offered, debated whether he should not transfor thither the seat of his Empire. Had he chosen Sop his instead of Byzantium, the course of history would have been greatly altered."

It was worthy of Lord Beaconsfield's genius, withwhich something of the adventurous, of the Bohemuan even, ever mingles, to close the road to Constan tinople with one hand and open it with the other, and to plant the Russians half way on their journey to the city of Constantine, at the very spot which be once contemplated making his capital. But what I cannot understand is the exultation of the

pro-Turkish party in France over M. Waddington's share in the business.

OBITUARY.

ALEXANDER H. SIBLEY. Major Alexander H. Sibley, of Detroit, a well-known mining operator, died in this city of apoplexy early yesterday morning at the New-York Hotelin the sixty-first year of his age. Major "Aleck " Sibley, as he was familiarly called, had troops of friends in all parts of the country, and was esteemed as a business man of integrity, great executive ability and winning personal traits. About fifteen days ago be came to this city with Captain W. B. Frue for the purpose of forming a company for the Penobscot and Snow Drift Gold Mine, at Helena, Montana. He was in good health and spirits late on Tuesday night, but about 5 a. m. his friend, Captain Frue, who was sleeping in an adjoining room, heard

late on Tuesday night, but about 5 a. m. his friend, Captain Frue, who was sieeping in an adjoining room, heard a noise as of a falling body. He hurried into the room, and found the Major lying on the floor in front of his bed. His face was purple, and his eyes were closed. A doctor was summoned, but although he arrived in three minutes, Major Sibley had expired, showing no sign of consciousness. At the Coroners' inquest yesterday afternoon the verdict was death from apoplexy.

Major Sibley was born in Defroit in 1817. After a common school education he entered the Bank of Michigan as a measurer boy. His fidelity secured his promotion to the position of paving teller. There he remained until the bank closed. Afterward he was engaged for several years as a forwarding merchant on the lakes. This led to his interest in the copper mines of Lake Superior, with which he remained connected for many years. In 1849, with others of adventurous spirit, he went to California and opened business as a merchant in San Francisco. Here he made a fortune in a few months, but in the successive fires which swept away the business part of the city he lost all his money. In 1853 he returned East and sailed for London, where he becan the maiking business on a very limited capital, but soon increased it and made much money. He came back to this country in 1856, and for several years was whelly engaged in developing copper and silver mines on the northern shore of Lake Superior. In 1861 he was appointed Government contractor to furnish forage for the Umon Army in and around Washington. He showed his executive ability in supplying the troops in the face of great difficulties. On him also developed the duties of Quartermaster of transports, and he assisted in bringing the army from the Pennsula. After the was he resumed his business in the mines, and for years gave all his energies to this pursuit. If was president of the Silver Lise Mine was in Defroit, he made frequent visits to this city on business, and was well known in commercial c

Major Sibley leaves a wife and three children-two Major Sibley leaves a wife and three children—two young soms and a daughter of twelve. His property, which cousists largely of real estate in Detroit, is in his wife's mane. He had made provision for sudden death, as he received a warning in the form of an apopiectic stroke last January. He had two brothers; one, General Sibley, was the first Governor of Montana when it became a State; the other was a Colonel in the Regular Army and is now travelling for his health in Europe. Major Sibley was a large, flucity formed man, with regular features and close-cut gray beard and monstache. His face in death was caim and peaceful. Captain Frue left the city at 8 p. m. yesterday with the body. He will arrive in Detroit this evening, and the funeral will probably take place to-morrow.

BENJAMIN HAYWOOD.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 9.—Benjamin Haywood, an old and prominent citizen of this place, and the proprietor of the Palo Alto Iron Works, near Pottsville, died this morning after a short iliness.

Mr Haywood was a native of Southwell. England, and was widely known throughout this country as the manufacturer of the celebrated Palo Alto fron raits used on a number of the principal railroads. He was a blacksmith by He came to the United States when about twenty-four years of age, and, after several unsuccessful attempts to establish a business, settled in Pottsville. He worked for a Prinssians ness, settled in Pottsvine. He worked for a time as a journeyman, but in 1833 he purchased the first steam engine put up in Schuylniii County, and started a machine-shop. In 1835 the firm of Haywood & Snyder was formed, and the business of building steam engines, mining machinery, etc., was begun on an extended scale. Since then the business has largely increased. The firm made the first set of rolls used in the United States for the manufacture of T rails, and constructed the first apthe business has largely increased. The firm made the first set of rolls used in the United States for the manufacture of T rails, and constructed the first apparatus for sawing hot iron. In addition to his machine business, Mr. Haywood carried on extensive mining operations for some time, but in 1850 he sold out his mine interests and want to California, where, at Sonora, he erected the first saw-noil put up in the State outside of San Francisco. He oremaized the San Francisco Mechanics' Institute, and was its president until he left California. About 1855 he sold his business in California, returned to Pottsville, and purchased an interest in the Paio Alto Rolling Mill. Mr. Haywood was active in politics is as a Whig and as a Republican, but always declined to hold edilice. He was one of the commissioners for organizing the Union Pacific Road.

THE REV. SERAPHIM SCHEMMEL. The Rev. Scraphim Schemmel, S. J., Professor of Philosophy and Theology in the College of St. Francis Xavier, in this city, died at an early bour Tues-day morning. He was born in Alsace to 1817, was oromized by the Bishop of Stasburg in 1841, and entered the Society of Jesus in 1850. In 1853 he came to

JAMES ROY. TROY, N. Y., July 9.-James Roy, a promineut manufacturer of West Troy, died to-day. He was sixty-nine years of arc

FOREST DEPREDATIONS.

A REPORT ABOUT LUMBERING IN MISSISSIPPL Washington, July 9.-It will be rememgeneral subject of timber depredations upon the public lands in the Guif States and in the Far West was under discussion, a great deal was said concerning the injus-tice which was being done to citizens of the regions where these slieged depredations occurred. A small ap-propriation was made to defray the expense of sending gents to Mississippi with a view to ascertain the exact condition of the pending suits and discover whether the allegations of injustice and oppression brought against the Government prescutors had any Joundation in fact. Mr. U. J. Baxter, Chief Clerk of the Land Office, who was selected to make this investigation, has fust made a

eport on the subject to Commissioner Williamson. After relating at length the history of each seizure and the actual condition of the suits, Baxter says:

and the actual condition of the suits, Baxter says:

Of the merits of these cases, together with those in
Harrison Cennty, I attempted to get some general idea
by a visit to the streams on which the seizures were
made. From these observations I am able to report
generally that the system of lumbering is more loosely
organized than in the regions of the Northern pineries,
and while depredations on the public lands may just as
easily be committed, there is much greater difficulty in
reclaiming any particular lot or quantity of logs or lumber by tracing at to the stumps from which it has been
severed.

reclaming any particular lot or quantity or logs & lumber by tracing it to the stumps from which it has been severed.

For instance, you will observe that of \$28 logs seized in case No. 2,529 above, there were no less than seventy-three different brands, showing that at least that number of persons were engaged in the cutting. Of these brands it may happen that the cutter cupiloys several bands, all marking with the same brand, he being the proprietor, so to speak, of that mark. But taking each mark to represent but one person, you have in the above an average of about eleven logs to one cutter, the real fact being that, according to the inventories, frequent instances occur where but a single log among the whole lot of many thousand will be found of a particular brand. The explanation of this is said to lie in the fact that these log cutters are not employes of the great mill owners and imbermee, as in our Northern pineries, but are the settlers and choppers scattered along the streams and throughout the woods (often transient visitors for hunting and fishing), who from time to time tarough the entire year, and especially when a rise in the water is expected, and one, two, three or more logs, get them into tae bed of the stream and leave them to find their way down into the clies and booms where they are mingled with the general mass, and eventually floated onward to the mills and docks below. From time to time, more taking charge of the "drives" find the owners of a particular brand and pay them for the logs, sometimes doing this on the bank before they are put in the stream, and sometimes afterward. The mill men, getting information of the probable number on their way down, contract for such quantity as they may need, and pay for them at their booms, taking account of thom as the, are assorted, and run them into the particular side booms ready for aswing.

You will readily perceive that the identification of the logs under these conditions will be far more difficult and expensive than in cases where a body o For instance, you will observe that of 828 logs seized case No. 2,529 above, there were no less than second

THE WAY TO PREVENT ALL GRUMBLING. THE WAY TO PREVENT ALL GRUMBLING.—
this dired and paid)—Hope you liked your diner, sir!
Old Gentleman—Liked 1:1—No! Your corned beef is
actionable, your boiled turkey execrable, your potatoes
fractional, and everything eise—. (Pauses). Bright
eyed Attendant—Well, sir! Old Gent—Hum-ab-attractable! (Sixpence extra).—[Judy.

Two Germans met in San Francisco recently. After an affectionate greating the following dialogue casued: "Feu you said you hef arrived?" "You come dot horn around?" "No." "On! I see, you came dot lathams across?" "No." "Oh! den you come dot land over?" "No." "Den you hef not arrived." "Oh, yee! I kef arrived. I come dot Mexico through."

THE GREENBACK AGITATION

OPINIONS, APPEALS AND ORGANIZATIONS. THE GENERAL COMMITTER OF THE NATIONAL PARTY ANXIOUS FOR HARMONY—WHAT GENERAL EWING EXPECTS THE GREENBACK MOVEMENT TO AC-COMPLISH.

The National party in this city is endeavoring to complete its organization in every Assembly District. A mass-meeting is to be held soon, at which General Ewing has been asked to speak. He puts a high estimate on the strength of the Greenback movement, but believes that the National party will not get many recruits from the Democrats in

WORK OF THE NATIONAL PARTY.

DELIBERATIONS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE IN THIS CITY-GENERAL EWING ASKED TO SPEAK

AT THEIR MASS-MEETING. The General Committee of the National party in this city met at Science Hall last night. "The" Allen, who so enlivened, at Mr. Beebe's expense, a meet-ing of the Committee on Organization of the party in the same bell last Saturday evening, was present and of The Advocate, as chairman, called the assemblage to order. He said that so far the General Committee members had acted harmoniously, and he hoped they would continue to do so. This was a palpable aliusion to the Beebe-Allen fight. added that he had been in consultation the night before and during the day also, with General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and Senator Jones, of Nevada. From them he had learned that they knew what they wanted and how to get it. This enigmatic announcement was received with appliance. Mr. Skupe, continuing his speech, said that the committee was not formed to fight Tammany or and Anti-Tammany. It was an independent organization, and would coalesce with nothing but the National Greenback party. He closed his speech with an appeal for harmony.

and would coalesce with nothing but the National Greenback party. He closed his speech with an appeal for harmony.

John Hayes, a representative of the XIVth Assembly District, offered a resolution denouncing persona who have asserted that "a compact is in existence between the Hon. Walter H. Shupe and the Hon. John Sharman," and declaring that the National party scoaled "the idea as ridiculous," and had "cuttire faith and confidence in the integrity of the Hon. W. H. Shupe and confidence in the integrity of the Hon. W. H. Shupe. This resolution was in relation to certain attacks made recently upon Mr. Shupe for acreeing with certain of the views of Secretary Sherman. The resolution was adopted. This drew forth hearty thanks from Mr. Shupe, and the assertion that Mr. Peter Cooper and Mr. Sherman would bear withins to his integrity. Mr. Shupe then said that he had given \$50 to J. J. Junio and to George Blair (two well-known lator reformers) and that they had "used the money to traduce" him. The organization they controlled was run in the interest of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Shupe said that every Assembly District but three in the city was represented, and asked if these districts could not be represented. W. A. A. Carsey complained that the Committee on Organization had excluded laborers who desired to represent the unrepresented districts, and put on the roll politicians, Mr. Aften hothy replied that a sub-sommittee of the Committee on Organization, of which he was a member, had never had such a list as Mr. Carsey mentioned. Mr. Carsey, evidently very anery, advanced to the front of the stage to reply, when he was greeted with shouts of "No personalities." "No Beebs affair." Mr. Shupe soil that there was clearly a misundershanding between the two men, limplored laumony, and Mr. Carsey retreated to his seat. A resolution was passed that on Toesday evening next delegates should be chosen in every Assembly District for the Syranses Convention. A resolution was passed that on Toesday evening next delegates should be chos

Socialist, appeared to the memory of the coming election." A member erred out, "We've got enough Prussians here." There was general lauguer and the socialist made no further appeal. A petition was read requesting the authorities of New-York to buy coal and flour and self them to the poor at cost; also to furnish employment to the poor; and to pay eff laborers in labor soriy receivable for taxes.

The committee appeared to prepare for a mass meeting called upon General Ewing, at the St. James Hotel, afterward, and asked him to make an address at the meeting. They told him that his opinions respecting fluundal questions were so similar to those of National party that he might without any violence to his connection with the Democratic party make an address. He replied that he would omissier the proposition and give his answer to morrow. Certainly if he lived in New-York be could not conscientionsly belong to the Democratic party's hard-money organization here. proposition and give his answer to-morrow. Certainly In helived in New-York he could not conscientionally belong to the Democratic party's hard-money organization here. But in Olifo there was no necessity for such a departure from oid party associations. He would be glad if the hard-money Democrats of New-York, New-Jersey and Counceflictt could be slonghed off-from the Democratic party and driven over to the Republican party. Mr. Shupe, who headed the committee, said that every member of it was formerly a Democrat, and that they had joined the National party only when they despaired of accomplishing their objects in the Democratic party of the State. General Ewing then said that be was confident that the opinions put forth by the National party would triumph in the next National Democratic Convention, because most of the Southern Democratic held the same opinions. In 1876, at 8t. Louis they were only interested in self-government and thesefore allowed the hard money Eastern Democrats to write the financial platform. But in 1880 they would have strong opinions on the subject.

HIS ESTIMATE OF THE STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT-GREENBACK FORCES IN THE DEMO-CRATIC PARTY-HIS VIEWS OF RESUMPTION.

General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, is at the St. James Hotel, looking cool and cheer'd in spite of the depressing influence of the weather. He finds recreation a part of the time in discussing financial topics with his friend, Senator Jones, of Nevada, was asked yesterday if he sympathized strongly with the aims of the National party.

"I agree with their views on greenbacks and the Naional debt," he replied.

"Will they show much strength in Ohio !"

"I think the National movement not likely to be sucessful in Ohio because the Democratic party stands on the same platform as the Nationals so far as the money uestion is concerned, and that is now recognized as the

great oversladowing question."
"From which of the old prities will it draw more

"So far as the Nationals make headway in Ohio they will hart the Republican party more than the Demo-cratic because the Republican party there stands ex-plicitly against every measure of reform proposed by the Nationals. The Republican platform demands that to Nationals. The Republican plactors can also take the status quo of legislation on the currenev question e maintained. The Republican curreney reference, therefore, has no promise held out to bine by his own party and will naturally drift to the Nationals, while the Demeratic currency reformer has the promise of his own arty to effect every reform he seeks. He will not therefore, be inclined to break ranks."

"How will a three-cornered fight affect the general

enit I"
If the Nationals make a strong fight in Ohio, I think "If the Nationals make a strong fight in Ohio, I think the Democrats will carry the State by a very considerable majority. If they make a weak fight the chances are still in favor of the Democracy. It is to be recolected, however, that we have only carried Oalo, heretofore, on a light voic. In 1875 and 1876, when the largest vote was polled, we lost the State by from 5,000 to 6,000. This year the number of Congressional districts to be struggled for is larger than before, owing to the new apportionment, and the vote is likely to be very full the gli not one of the largest. Leaving the National movement out of the question, the chances in Obio are in our favor, because our platform on the money question is exactly in accord with the views of the great mass of the people of both parties and because the unanimity of our party leaders on these questions makes the issue clearer and more effective than it has ever been before."

"Viewed as a National issue, can the Greenback men

imity of our parsy leaders on these questions makes the issue clearer and more effective than it has ever been before."

"Viewed as a National issue, can the Greenback men in the Democratic party hope to achieve as much by remaining in that party as by Jeining the Nationals?"

"We have had three-fourths of the Democratic members of Congress on our side. The Eastern members are opposed to us on the money question. They have an advantage, it is true, in political experience, and a powerful money influence behind them, but the West has numerical strength, and three-fourths will not show much anxiety about the other fourth."

"When gold of itself rests practically at par, what is the use of substituting a greenback standard?"

"There would be no special reason for it if the present state of things could continue. But it cannot continue long. Just now we have a large balance in our favor abroad. Prices in this country are broken down. Our manufactures for the time compete with the cheap labor of England and the Continent. Our exports consequently have greatly exceeded our imports, and our foreign trade has just about met the obligations of our foreign debt. But with a revival of trade and manufacturing in this country, prices must go up, exports will fail off and gold be sent out of the country to pay the great balance against us. Our foreign debt and obligations amount to twelve or afficen hundred millions, and have been set as high as twenty-two hundred millions. Thousands of Americans of wealth are now scattered over Europe, and virtually domiciled there. It is estimated that this chase draw from the acquired capital of the country annually a sum equal to the interest on a foreign debt of one thousand millions. Foreign freights cost this country will cause gold to the just of the out of the country will cause from the acquired capital of the country annually a sum equal to the interest on a foreign debt of one thousand in the first of the country will cause from the acquired capital of the country and our product

gold to flow out from us when prices go up and our products are no longer cheap to foreigners. This will interfere with resumption schemes."

"Is Communism to be feared in the West!"

"I think not. It has no natural place in our society. Perhaps a half of the whole population are farmers. Three-fifths or four-fifths of the other half own town, village or city properly, or have interests that would suffer at the hands of Communists. That part of American society which could hope to gain anything by the success of Communistic theories is a very small percentage of the whole. We have no Paris in this country, and when we have anything approaching it, that great city is destined to be St. Louis."

"Will Ohio permit that?"

"It can't be prevented. St. Louis is the heart of the Mississippi Valley. Government eventually will do all it can to render the Mississippi navigable to ocean steamships, and a class of ocean vessels may find it practicable to reach St. Louis, which will become the centre of population, and probably of culture and the fine arts."

CHARGES AGAINST EUGENE BEEBE. The members of the National Greenback party of the VIIth Assembly District held a meeting last evening, at No. 137 Bieccker-st., with Chris-

topher Hes in the chair. The principal business was preferring charges against Eugene Beabe, who is a member of the Committee on Organization, and who was assaulted by "The." Allen at the last meeting of the General Committee. The following preamble and resolution were adouted:

Were adopted:

Wherea, Certain charges have been publicly made against one of the members of our Committee on Organization, Eugene Beebe, for receiving money without due authorist from the proper officers of the National party, and of appropriating the same to his own use; therefore Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to investigate said charges.

Messrs, Watts, Knubel, Sayres, Reyckman and O'Keaf

KINGS COUNTY GREENBACK ADVOCATES. CHARACTER OF THE PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The National Greenback and Labor party in Kings County has an organization in every ward and town. It is claimed by its leaders that the membership of the various ward and town clubs aggregates nearly 13,000, and they hope to poll even a larger vote at the election this Fall. They propose to nominate candidates for every office, and will make an especial effort to secure the election of their nominees to the Assembly. Many of the members of this party are in sympathy with the views of the Socialistic Labor party, and some of them are connected with both organizations.

Oscar F. Burton, the president of the Central Connect of the party in Kings County, is the freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at No. 315 Broadway, in this city. He is a native of this country and was formerly a Republican. He began to support the Greenback movement in 1867, and has written a number of psimphets on the subject; among them "The Curse of Gold" and "The History of Money." Recently he joined a section of the Socialistic Labor party, and in the parade of that party on July 4 he marched in the India. to secure the election of their nominees to the Assembly

the parade of that party on July 4 he marched in the ranks.

Dr. Thomas S. Henderson, a dentist, is a native of Ireland, and has been in this country sixteen years. He was a member of the Fenian Council and Colonel of the Irish Legion. He founded the St. Patrick's Mutual Albance in Kings County. He was formerly a member of the regular Democratic General Committee, but he says that he never voted a straight Democratic ticket in his life. Subsequently he was identified with the Independent movement led by General H. W. Slocum, and remained in that organ zation after General Slocum left. Last Autumn he was nominated for Coroner by this party; the nomination was approved by the Republicans and by the Workingmen's Union, but Dr. Henderson was defeated by the regular Democratic candidate.

John H. Fields and Dennis Derwin were armerly Democrates; they are members of the Socialistic Labor party.

Thomas Burke is a promigent Irish Nationalist.

Thomas Crown is a well-Enown trades-union man and

permocrates; they are authorised Nationalist.

Thomas Burke is a prominent Irish Nationalist.

Thomas Crown is a well-Zhown tradez-inton man and an old member of the Workingmen's party.

Dennis Brown was at one time a captain in the 69th Regiment. He is a member of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance.

Edward Gallagher was a regular Democrat and an active tradez-union man. He is a Socialist.

John I. O'Brica was formerly a Democrat, but for years he has been in favor of a labor movement. He joined the Socialistic party a few weeks ago. He is well known as a temperance lecturer. known the Socialistic party a few weeks ago. Ho is well known as a temperature fecturer.

A. E. Lawrence is the Editor of The Brooklyn Gazette, a Greenback paper, whose motto is: "Impediate in demption of all bombs in 100 a Greenback paper, whose motto is: "Immediate re-demption of all bonds in tull legal-tender greenbacks; no national banks; no more bonds or interest."

THE MYSTERY OF THE HUDSON.

NOTHING FURTHER KNOWN OF THE BEUSER OUT-RAGE-A GROWING BELIEF THAT IT WAS COM-MITTED BY PERSONS WHO WERE ENVIOUS OF THE YOUNG LADY-OTHER THEORIES-FACTS IN THE CASE. MILTON, N. Y., July 10 .- The things that

will happen in a country town are sometimes past all understanding. It is from childhood that a man is taught of the dark ways that beset human feet in large cities. But there are at times mysteries in a little village that confound the wisest. Milton now has one 4, is apparently no nearer a solution than it was when first discovered. Among residents here the opinion is growing that it was an organized and delib erate act of certain people who live in the crate act of termin people was a village. The notion that armed rufflans attacked her with intent to do violence to her person is langued at Jealousy is pointed out as the source of the assault, and broad hints are passed from month to inouth at the gossip corners that Miss Henser's assailants were people of her own sex, who are envious of her accomplishments and of the attentions she resource of the assault, and broad hints are passed from month to month at the gossip corners that Miss Henser's assailants were people of her own sex, who are envious of her accomplishments and of the attention she receives from a certain young man who lives in the place. Her home is in New-York, and she is said to be a member to good standing of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church. Dr. Hasbronck, of Milton, married her sister in New-York about one year ago, and for several weeks she has been visiting them here. It is a double house that they live in, the other half being occupied by Charles H. Comor's, the other half being occupied by Charles H. Comor's, went to a plenie in a neighboring grove. About 9:30 o'clock she returned home with one of the neighbors, with whom and his children she had left the house in their house, as also the Comor's, went to a plenie in a neighboring grove. About 9:30 o'clock she returned home with one of the neighbors, with whom and his children she had left the house in the afternoon. She entered the house alone, by a side door, using a key, as the doors had all been locked, went to her room on the second floor, and soon after descended to the parior. Seafing herself at the plane, she had played only a moment when she leard footsteps behind her, and furning saw two misked men approaching. She ran towards the window, going around one side of a table, while the men followed her from the other, one of them saying, "Stop her, Jack, or she'll scream." At that moment, Miss Heuser says, she fainted away, and thinks she tried to scream but owns to great tright could not do so. The next thing, she says, she remembers she was lying on the sort in Mrs. Comor's parlors.

Mr. and Mrs. Co

except flor should be a superior and on the top of them were her bracelets, necktace and comb. The name was burning brightly on the parior table, and the plano-stood and a chair were upset. No scratch or bruiss was formed on the body. Dr. Gedney, who was called, examined her carefully and says he found she had suffered no physical violence of any kind. A white banoage was held by it at her nose. Mr. Connor says when he entered the parior there was a very scrong amesthetic odor, but Dr. Gedney sometime after was unable to find any evidences of cultor-form, but detected in the sponge a smell of spaces. He is positive that Miss Henser was not suffering from chloroform. Here end the facts in the case. There have been no arrests. Two men who were seen to linch their horses that night near the village, and who are supposed to be identical with two who were seen going home in the mounlight, have been anspected, but no clue to their whereabouts has been obtained. There is a growing opinion that the authors of the outrage live in Milion, and planned it simply as a means of huminating sliss Houser. There has been some feeting against her among the voung people of Milion because she refused to be kiesed in certain games of 'forfeit' and the like, that have been played in the little social gatherings of the summer. The warked attentions which have been paid the row a certain young man of excellent standing, whose society has been in much request in Milion, have in addition been the source of considerable jealousy, among the young ladies whose homes are here. The theory is put forth that it was these people, actuated by their outy, that committed the deed. Miss Henser says that the hand which seried here when she fainted had the softness and delicney of a woman's. The only articles left behind them by the assailants were the sponge, which was new and of fine quality, and the glass stopper of a pretty bottle, such as no outlaw would be likely to possesses, which was found near the gate in the yard. Dr. Gedney says he has a t

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S VISIT.

A CONFERENCE TO BE HELD WITH BANKERS UPON THE SUBJECT OF RESUMPTION-THE SECRE-TARY'S MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY.

Secretary Sherman, who arrived in this city on Tuesday, spent a considerable part of the Custom House yesterday. day at the Custom House yesterday. He first went to the Sub-Treasury, accompanied by United States Treasurer Giddilan and Mr. Babcock. Among those who met him there were General Hil-house, George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank, Ernest B. Lucke, of August Beimont & Co., ticotyze Bilss, of Morton, Bliss & Co., and other bankers. He was afterward at the Custom House for

Bank. Fruest B. Lucke, of August Beimoni & Co., George Bilss, of Morton, Bilss & Co., and other bankers. He was afterward at the Custom House for several hours, and in the afternoon there were whispers of very important action impending. After the close of business the Secretary went to Coney Island in a revenue cutter, accompanied by the Surveyor of the Port, Congressman McCook, Webb C. Hayes, son of the President, and a few personal friends, and spent the night at the Hotel Brighton. He will meet a number of bankers at the Sub-Treasury this morning to confer about resumption. On Saturday he will probably return to Washington, in order to appear efore the Potter Committee.

In conversation with a Tribuse reporter yesterday, Secretary Sherman said that his visit to New-York was chiefly for recreation, but while here he proposed to compare notes on resumption with financial mes, in order that a plan might be devised by which a voluntary and permanent resumption might be accomplished. The country was practically at the door of resumption, the aremium on gold being a mere fraction, which could be wiped out casily if it were necessary. He denied the report that he proposed to place the sale of the remaining 4 per cent bonds in the hands of a Syndicate. This, he said, would be a foolish step, as it would put the bonds in the hands of speculators, who could advance the price. Aside from this consideration, he said that it was totally unnecessary, as the subscriptions to the popular loan were coming in in a very encouraging way, and would increase greatly during the remaining \$50,000,000 449 per cent bonds under the Resumption Act. A banker who is supposed to be interested in this plan declined to converse on the subject yesterday, saying, "I am not at liberty to speak on the matter at present, and can only say that there is foundation for the report."

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

YESTERDAY'S CONVENTIONS. THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION AT ALBANY-PRO-

PESSOR SERVIE ON COLLEGE EDUCATION FOR WOMEN-OTHER GATHERINGS. Professor Scelye's paper on "College Education for Women" received great attention at the University Convocation in Albany yesterday. He be-

lieves co-education exerts an injurious influence on young women. Other interesting papers were read and discussed at yesterday's sessions. In the Teachers' Association, compulsory education was the chief topic of the day. The American Philological Convention met at Saratoga. At the Fabyan House, N. H., the American Institute and the Appalachian Club held meetings.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

BRIEF EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS READ ON THESDAY -YESTERDAY'S SESSIONS-PROFESSOR SEELYE ON COLLEGE EDUCATION FOR WOMEN-CO-EDU-CATION NOT APPROVED.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, July 10.—In his address of wel-come at the opening, yesterday of the lifteenth auni-versary session of the University Convocation of the State of New-York, Erastus C. Benedict, LL.D., Chau-cellor of the University, said, in substance:

ceilor of the University, said, in substance:

The good of the State requires that its educational, as well as inhitary interests, shall be protected. Education will give practical producing power. It is a raistake to suppose that the State ought to pay only for instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic. It wants, beside those, that education and cultivation which gives the world assurance of a man with all his faculties sharpened, and powers strengthened and multiplied, for these are the wealth of the State. The prophetic expectation of Chancelior Pruy is fulfilled. We have a great university, consisting of thirty-live colleges and 234 neademics, in prosperous activity. The number of students is now 36 208, and their property amounts to \$22,118,310, white is 1784 there was but one poverty-stricken college and not a single academy in the State. Besides, a vast economy prevails in the present system of public instruction as compared with the same number of nupils in private schools.

The paper read by Professor Edward North, L. H. D., of Hamilton College, on "A Post Graduate Examination," was received with great interest. He said:

of Hamilton College, on "A Post Graduate Examination," was received with great interest. He said:
A system of higher examinations has already been inaugurated by the regents. The certificates issued to
successful candidates ought to be accepted as sufficient
passports to any college in the State. The regents seem
authorized to establish examinations for degrees, either
in the colleges or academies, or wherever they see
it. These examinations should be controlled by
the regents, and it must have been the intention of our
awmakers that the regents should operate through the
colleges and academies of the State, and not resort to
institutions out of the State, are build up private schools
in our own State. The regents should aim to make this institutions out of the State, ner build up private schools in our own State. The regents should aim to make this new test of attainment a new bould of union among the colleges under their care. The examination should not be a compositive straight in which only one or two can be successful; but a broad and generous field where all who pass a severe ordeal shall be crowned with the university laurel. The testimoulai awarded should be a certificate of absolute merit and significant of andoubted high attainment in scholarship or science. There are two objections to an undergraduate compositive examination for regents' prizes. It would disturb other competitions already exabilished and it would interfere with the regular work of the colleges. The colleges might also be brought into unprofitable autogonism.

In conclusion, Professor North said :

In conclusion, Frofessor North said;

(1.) The regents' examination for college entrance certificates has been wisely hoaugurated, and should be heartily approved by the college faculties; (2) the regents will seem loyal to their position and trust as guardians of higher caucation if they admit to the proposed examinations only those who represent the institutions under their care, either as graduates or teachers; (3) undergraduate competition for prizes should be left to the several colleges of the State.

After a long discussion on Professor North's paper, Professor S. E. Warren, C. E., of Newton, Mass., read an essay on "A Better Organization of Science-Study." He claimed that the system of scientific study in our insti-tutions is not, but should be, as complete as the classical. The two lines of education are parallel and coextensive, and should be made so in actual organization. The system should be graded, and in the final grade all that is applicable to a purely professional practice should be taught.

Professor Isaac Flagg, Ph. D., of Cornell University, read an interesting paper on "The Value of Accent in

read an interesting paper on "The Value of Accent in Greek Verse." He said:

The essential difference between accent (tone) and quantity (time) is understood by all. Accent, far from creating roythm, which is a matter of quantity, was employed as a counteracting musical agent against the monotony of rhythm. "Sing-song" arises not from a too exact flow of ritythm but from a disregard of accent. Greek shows in its minusest details an effort to avoid monotony of coincidence, and in this respect it approaches nearest of all languages to music, pure and simple. A proper pronunciation of Greek can be acquired, and this is not monotonous. Words in prose and verse are pronounced the same; but the habit of disregarding accent in verse and quantity in prose prevails in many schools and colleges. The latter fault is the worst. If due regard is not paid to accent and quantity, some of the most valuable properties of Greek art remain unseen.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

VESTERDAY'S SESSION. members were present. Professor Wm. D. Wilson, of Cornell, read his paper on "Ancient and Modern Estimates of the Physical," which had been held over from yesterday. Among those who took part in the discussion which followed were Dr. Martin, of New-York, and Professor De Camp. The next paper was read by Professor L. Clark Sceyle, of Smith College, Northampton, Mass. His subject was "Coilege Education for Women."

After stating briefly the result of the experiment at smith College, he spoke substantially as follows:

Smith College, he spoke substantially as follows:

It is the only female college that gives only a collegiate education. Women are not wanting in any capacity to master the curriculum. They can be highly educated, not only without injury, but with positive benefit to health. In Smith Cellege no student has contracted disease, and no physical injury has been sustained. This is probably due chiefly to the plan of placing the students in small cottages. Woman has not been sacrinced to learning. She has not lost in female delicacy, modesty and refinement. There is a growing disinclination to indicate distinctively masenline traits.

Is co-education expedient? Facts show that, not withatanding the opening of so many colleges for both sexes, there has uver before been a period whou such have female colleges been so largely patronized before. In every single instance the male colleges. Nor have female colleges been so largely patronized before. In every single instance the male colleges have been made to do so. Women prefer their own, and so do the men. Co-education exerts an injurious influence on female character. Some facts of human nature were well established before colleges begun; these facts no higher education can absolish or materially chaings. To most persons, whitever theorists may say, it will continue to seem neither wise nor prudent to send a score of girls between the saces of sixteen and twenty-two away to live in all the familiatity of college life with 200 or 300 young men. Give woman the amplest know edge which it is possible for her, in the ordinary limitation of her life, to attain; give her the widest range of sympathics that the varied conditions of her life to attain; give her the widest range of sympathics that the varied conditions of her life to attain; give her the widest range of sympathics that the varied conditions of her life to attain; give her the widest range of sympathics that the varied conditions of her life to attain; give her the widest range of sympathics that the varied condit

attention, and was discussed by Professor R. S. Newton, of the New York Educatio Medical College, Dr. Wilson, Dr. B. N. Norton, Principal James H. House, Regen Henry R. Pierson, Professor Atonzo Flack, Chancellor Benedict, Professor L. Amoreau, of Union College; Professor Lewis, and Regent Warren. After the discussion a motion by Professor Woolworth that the thanks of the convocation be presented to Professor Seelye was carried. On motion of Professor Wilson, a committee

was appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of the late Chancellor Pruyn. The committee consists of Dr. Fairbairn, Dr. Martin and Dr Wilson. The following committee on Professor North's suggested centennial catalogue was named by the chair : Dr. King, Dr. North, Professor Lewis, Professor Wilson and President Fairbairn. The following resolution, offered by Professor Watkins, was then adopted:

Resolved. That the regents be requested to take such ateps as will entitle pupils of the academies and high schools under their charge, who shall successfully complete the regent examination, and shall spend three years in teaching, to a State certificate, entiting the nolder thereof to teach in the public schools of the State years in teaching, to a state noider thereof to teach in the without further examination.

A recess was then taken, and when the convocation re assembled a paper on "The Management of College Rowdyism" was read by Professor John W. Mears, of Hamilton College. He said :

Hamilton College. He said:

The New-York colleges have not in a single instance attained the bad notoriety of other institutions for disorder during the year. It is desirable that some one should present a diagnosis of the disorders, a history of their origin, and a systematic method of treatment. They can be traced to the exuberance of the animal spirits in youth. Hazing is an American barbarism. Streamons measures are demanded everywhere of college trustees and faculties. No policy is good which is not backed by a vigorous enforcement of isw. The time may come when the State tasif will interfere to protect its citizens, seeking an education, from violent interruptions.

The following papers were also read and discussed "College Discipline," by Director Anthony, of the Man-hattan College, New-York; "The Importance of Cultivating Distinct Ideas in Elementary Education," by Professor Lewis Boss, of Dudley Observatory. Another recess was then taken until 8 o'clock p. m., at which hour Professor P. F. Dealy, of St. Francis Xavier College, New-York, read a paper on "The True Aim of Education." The convocation then adjourned until 9:30 m. m. to-morrow.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION. FABYAN HOUSE, N. H., July 10 .- The second day's session of the American Institute of Instruction was opened by the reading of a paper by the Hon. J. W. Corthell, of Maine, entitled "Examination teachers a necessity, because on the character of the teacher depends the character of the school." D. B. Hagar, of Massachusetts, read an essay on the "Examination of Teachers," which was followed by a discussion of the subject by the Hon.W. D. Hinkle, of Ohio, and Miss Mary

Allen, of Illinois. The next paper, "Visible Speech," was read by Professor L. A. Entterfield, of Massachusetts, and was illustrated by diagrams. Touctaro Megat, Jappronounced his native language to the institute, and his prticulation was written on blackboards in symbols of the phonetic alpinhet. Mr. Batterfield and others un-derstanding the system, pranounced the language on the board with wonderful necessary. Dadler P. Warren, the president of the Losion University, presented the next paper. "Joint and Disjointed Education in the Public Schools." Schools."
The members of the Institute will spend to-night on the smannit of Mount Washington.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION,

A DISCUSSION ON COMPULSORY EDUCATION-GOV-ERNOR RODINSON'S COMMENTS ON THE STATE SCHOOL SYSTEM SHARPLY CRITICISED.

ALBANY, July 10. -At the session of the Tenchets' Association this morning, the report of the Committee on Improved Methods of Education was read by Principal Malcolm McVickar, of Potsdam, the chair man. Among these who took part in the discussion of the report we Messra Allen, Curtis, and Ross. Mr. Henry Kiddle, superintendent of the New-York City Schools, followed next with an address on "Compelsory Education." Along dissension followed, after which a resolution, declaring the compulsory law a failure and recommending an amendment of the old Vacable of the Compellation of the Compellation of the old Vagabond ant, was referred to the Committee on Resolu tions. Professor Jerome Allen, of Geneseo, made a report for the Committee on a Home for Disabled Teachers. The report was followed by a paper on the "Present

The report was followed by a paper on the "Present Status of the Township Question," which was read by C. W. Bardeen. A recess was then taken.

The common and graded school session met at 2:45 p. m., and was called to order by Professor Jerome Allen, chalfman. The association attended as a Committee of the Whole. In the absence of A. P. Chapin, of Warsaw, who was to have read a paper on "Economy in the Fable Schools," Principal Thomas B. Lovell, of Attica, was called on, and he read the paper next in order—"To What Extent Shall the State Educate "The paper sharply criticised the comments of Governor Robinson in his last annual message on the school system and his averment that a common school education was sufficient, and maintained that instruction in the secondary or higher English branches should also be provided for by the Siste. Professor Beebe read a paper on the Method of Tenching Artifametic, with ill trations on the blackboard. Superintendent N. A. Calkin, of New-York, read a paper on Methods of Tenching Reading, after which another recess was taken.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY. ITS SUCCESS IN FOUCATING THE NEGRO -THE MEN WHO FOUNDED IT-ITS PRESENT NEEDS.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 8 .- The University of Atlanta was originated by a few men who believed that the only way to prove whether the negro race is "free and equal" as related to the white race was to give him just the same advantages. All students should have, they believed, the same privileges, whether they were white or black. The University was founded in 1867, and is open to all persons of either sex, without regard to "seet, race, color or nationality." In June, 1869, the

corner-stone was laid of the first building, which was sceupled in the following October. The next year another and larger building was completed. The trusters secured as president Edmund A. Ware, a Yale grad-nate who stood high in his class, and who has given his whole life to this work. The professors aim at reaching as high a grade of studies as may be found at any New-England college. There are added to the college and scientific courses preparatory and normal courses, the latter meeting the immediate demand for teachers throughout the State. The professors say they have as good recitations as they used to hear at the North, and

find the students earnest and faithful.

It must have been very lonely work for the few men and women who have been with the University from its beginning. The Southern people have held aloof; they did not approve of educating the negro at all at first. It istrue that in 1874 a bill was almost unanimously passed by the Georgia Legislature making an annual appropria-tion of \$8,000; but this was "an act equitably to adjust the claims of the colored people to a share of the agricultural land serip," so that it was only the payment of a claim, and the people seemed to take little pride in their flourishing University. But at the time of the In-

a claim, and the people seemed to take little prine in their flourishing University. But at the time of the International Sunday-school Coavention the Georgians found that the great place of interest to the delogates was that same University. Generals from the army and men who stood high as teachers and authors visited it, taked to the students and dined with them, encouraging both students and professors by their cordinal sympathy. Students' expenses for their support are only \$12 a month, as they work for the University at least one hour a day. Most of them depend for their support upon what they carn by teaching in the Summer months. One of the alumni, who is a minister, sends every year \$25 or more to help on some struggling student. At the beginning of the Fail term, when the students have come in from their Summer work of teaching, they generally give reports of their work. They go as real missionaries, for they have learned to love order and refinement in their home at the University, yet must often be very poorly housed and surrounded by ignorant and degraded people. There is a pressing and immediate need for an addition to the Ladica' Hail at the Atlanta University; endowments, scholarships, reference books, maps, apparatus, etc., are needed. Any help, gread or small, will encourage the carnest workers there. Besides this, the students will be very riad to use books or papers in their Summer teachings which families or schools have laid aside. They can be directed to the president of the University, Edmund A. Ware, A. M., Atlanta, Ga., and will be gratefully acknowledged.

THE APPALACHIAN CLUB. FABYAN, N. H., July 10 .- The fifth field meeting was held this afternoon by the Appalachian Club of Boston. Among the papers read were the following: Insects of High Altitudes," by S. C. Seudder, of ambridge; "Camping Experience," by Miss Whit-Cambridge; "Camping Experience," by 5188 whitenan, or Boston; "Work of the Coast Survey of New-Hampsaire," by Professor E. T. Quimby, This evening, at the Fabyan House, an essay on Monatan Sumunits and Seenery was read and illustrated by Professor W. H. Niles.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT BOWDOIN. BRUNSWICK, Me., July 10 .- The college

church was filled this afternoon to hear the adddress before the Bowdoin College Alumni, delivered by tas Hon. J. W. Simouds, of Portland. This evening the commencement concert and reunions of the various societies took place.

YACHTING WATH AN EXCESS OF WIND

FOUR BOATS CAPSIZED BY A SQUALL IN THE NEW-BURG REGATTA-RESULTS OF THE RACE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 10 .- The fifth annual regatta of the Newburg Bay Yacht Club came of to-day in the presence of immense throngs of specta-tors on both sides of the river. There were thirty-two entries in the four classes, the length of the beats ranging from 12 to 3212 feet. Twenty yachts started. The start was made with a light southeast wind and cbb tide. The race was well contested, and the scene was picturesque. There were two squalls during the race, accompanied by thunder storms. The first squall capsized four yachts, but their crews were all rescued. During the second squall there were several narrow escapes ing the second squall there were several narrow escapes and most of the vessels shortened sail, but no yachts capsized. Only nine of the starters finished, and the prizes, all of which were gold coin, were awarded as follows: First-class—\$125 to the William R. Brown, of Newburg, which beat the Breeze, of Tottenville, S. L., and the Flyaway, of Ulster Park. Corrected time. 4h. 6m. 46s. Sceond-class—\$50 to the Clara S., of 1-6w. York, the only vessel of the class which finished. Time, 4h. 31m. 40s. Third-class—\$50 to the George B. Dean, of New-York, which beat the Excelsion, of New-Brighton. Time, 4h. 22m. 39s. Fourth-class—\$25 to the Brothers, of Jersey City, beating the Hope, of New-Brighton. Time, 3h. 48m. 6s.

STATE BOARD OF AUDIT. ALBANY, N. Y., July 10 .- The following cases were heard before the State Board of Audit to

Francia Swift, for work done on Quarartine Island No.

Francis Swift, for work dube of class of Canal Commis-graphy of the payment of Canal Commis-sioner's certificate, \$16,000. Reserved. Stephen F. Washbarn, for damages caused by over-flow in the Hudson River on account of repairs to the Albany basin, \$98,028 41. Reserved. William H. Cox, for legal services, \$1,500. Passed. Mary W. Woolett and another. or balance due W. L. Woolett as architect on the Elmira Reformatory, \$11,500. Reserved.

500. Reserved.
George Orr, for services and disbursements during the
draft of 1862, 8536. Submitted on briefs.
William Tate, for damages to a canal boat, \$750.

Passed.
John M. Peck, for the refunding of an erroneous tax,
\$50.77. Postponed over the term. John M. Peck, for the refunding of an erroneous tax, \$50 77. Postponed over the term.
James C. Barton, for services rendered the Department of Public Instruction, \$1,125. Argued.
John Hickey, for compensation for models farnished in the Eaton investigation, \$1,100. Argued.
Timothy Sullivan, on account of the Oswego Armory, \$7,401 44. Passed.
H. J. Eggleston, for publishing concurrent resolutions, \$300. Passed.
George Hitchcock, for military services in 1862, \$350. Passed.

George Hichebook, for inductry services in tools and H. E. Burbams, percentage on salary in 1872 and 1873. Postponed over the term.

Edwin F. Frederick, \$500, for defending suit as super-intendent. Over the term.

W. W. Pendleton and Clara Ogden, executors of Darius Ogden, head-money, \$2,061. Passed.

Stephon Hayes, \$197.50 for stenographic fees. Passed. The City of Utica, \$556.12 for an unpaid local assessment. Passed.

ment. Passed.

Robert R. Oliver, \$2,378 46 for labor and materials
furnished in repairing the old Capitol building. Passed.

D. C. McMillan, \$114 75 for stenographic services.

D. C. McMillab, \$414 to for stenographic services.

Eli M. Stone, \$257 O7 for percentage on school moneys collected by him as County Treasurer. Passed. Henry Smith, \$3,380 50 for head-money. Passed. Mary Ray, \$5,000 for damages resulting from the hilling of John Ray at the new Capitol building. Passed. Micnael Tobin, \$20,008 93 for damages. Passed. Charles E. Daniels, \$110,000 for prospective profit on mason work at the Elmira Reformatory on an abnulled contract. Argued.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.